

2018, and he sought an extension of time to supplement his objections with additional facts. (*See* docs. 18, 19.) By order dated December 21, 2018, he was granted an extension until January 14, 2019, to file supplemental objections. (*See* doc. 20.) The order specifically provided that no further extensions would be granted, and that if his supplemental objections were not received by that date, only the objections on file would be considered. (*See id.*)

The petitioner then filed a *Petition for Temporary Injunction Grant*, received on December 31, 2018. (*See* doc. 21.) He sought injunctive relief in the form of access to law library reference materials, a law library computer, a typewriter, printer, photocopier, and stored legal documents. On January 8, 2019, it was recommended that the motion for injunctive relief be denied. (*See* doc. 22.) Petitioner filed objections to that recommendation to deny injunctive relief, received on January 22, 2019. (*See* doc. 24.) His objections did not include any additional objections to the original recommendation to dismiss the habeas petition.

On January 23, 2019, the motion to set aside the judgment was granted, and the judgment was vacated to allow for consideration of the petitioner's objections to the recommended dismissal of his petition. (*See* doc. 25.)

On February 6, 2019, the recommendation to deny injunctive relief and the original recommendation to dismiss the petition for lack of jurisdiction were accepted, the petition was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, and judgment was entered. (*See* docs. 26-28.)

II. MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

The petitioner seeks an extension of time until April 2, 2019, to file objections to the original recommendation to dismiss the petition. A judgment dismissing the petition has already been entered. Moreover, it was entered after the petitioner's "abbreviated response," which he filed after

receiving two extensions of time, had been considered, and after the time for filing any supplemental objections had expired. The motion for an extension of time should be denied.

II. FED. R. CIV. P. 59(e)

To the extent that the petitioner's motion may be liberally construed as a motion challenging the judgment under Rule 59(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,¹ it should be denied.

To prevail on a motion to alter or amend a judgment under Rule 59(e), the moving party must show (1) an intervening change in controlling law; (2) the availability of new evidence not previously available; or (3) a manifest error of law or fact. *See Schiller v. Physicians Resource Group, Inc.*, 342 F.3d 563, 567 (5th Cir. 2003). A Rule 59(e) motion is “not the proper vehicle for rehashing evidence, legal theories, or arguments that could have been offered or raised before the entry of judgment.” *Templet v. HydroChem Inc.*, 367 F.3d 473, 479 (5th Cir. 2004). Although courts have “considerable discretion” to grant or to deny a Rule 59(e) motion, they use the “extraordinary remedy” under Rule 59(e) “sparingly.” *Id.* at 479, 483. When considering a motion to alter or amend judgment, “[t]he court must strike the proper balance between two competing imperatives: (1) finality, and (2) the need to render just decisions on the basis of all the facts.” *Edward H. Bohlin Co. v. Banning Co.*, 6 F.3d 350, 355 (5th Cir. 1993).

Here, the petitioner has not alleged or shown an intervening change in controlling law, the availability of new evidence not previously available, or a manifest error of law or fact. He has not shown that he is entitled to relief under Rule 59(e).

¹ “When a litigant files a motion seeking a change in judgment, courts typically determine the appropriate motion based on whether the litigant filed the motion within Rule 59(e)’s time limit.” *Williams v. Thaler*, 602 F.3d 291, 303 & n. 10 (5th Cir. 2010).

III. RECOMMENDATION

The petitioner's motion for an extension of time to file objections, and any motion to alter or amend the judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e), should be **DENIED**.

SIGNED this 8th day of March, 2019.


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of these findings, conclusions and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).


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